

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS, &c.

LONDON, HONGKONG AND AMOY.

AGENTS FOR
DR. PAUL'S MANICURE SPECIALITIES.

"CERAMINE" for thinning finger tips, face, and lips, per pot \$1.
"POUDRE LUSTRALE" gives a brilliant shell-like transparency to the nails, per box \$1.
"EMERY BOARDS" for bevelling the rough edges of the nails after use of the file, etc. 50.
"ORANGE WOOD STICKS." A valuable novelty introduced in Dr. Paul's system of Manicure to apply the "Cleansing Fluid" under the free margin of nails and thus avoid the danger of scratching with steel instruments, etc. 50.
"NAIL OLEATE" preserves and gives a brilliant polish to the nails and prevents hangnails, etc. 75.
"CLEANSING FLUID" instantly removes all stains from the surface and underneath the nails, per bot. \$1.

(Telephone No. 56.)

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong, 20th July, 1891.



BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.)
HONGKONG.

WE invite attention to the following old lauded Brands, all of which are of excellent quality and good value for the money.
The same being specially selected by our London House, and bought direct from the most noted Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the best growths at moderate prices.

In ordering it is only necessary to state the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted, and initial letter for quality desired.

Orders through Local Post or by Telegram receive prompt attention.

PORTS. (For Invalids and general use.)

	Per Case	Per Bottle
A. Alto Douro, good quality, Green Capsule.....	\$1.00	\$1.00
B. Vintage, Superior quality, Red Capsule.....	1.10	1.10
C. Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule.....	1.25	1.25
D. Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled).....	1.50	1.50
SHERRIES.		
A. Delicate Green Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule.....	0.60	0.60
B. Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule.....	0.75	0.75
C. Manzanilla, Pale Natural Sherry, White Capsule.....	1.00	1.00
CC. Superior Old Dry, Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule.....	1.00	1.00
D. Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice old wine, White Seal Capsule.....	1.50	1.50
E. Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very finest quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled).....	1.50	1.50
CLARETS.		
A. Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Capsule.....	\$4.50	\$4.50
B. St. Estephe, Red Capsule.....	5.00	5.00
C. St. Julien.....	7.50	7.50
D. La Rose.....	12.00	12.00
BRANDY.		
A. Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule.....	\$1.10	\$1.10
B. Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule.....	1.25	1.25
C. Very Old Liqueur Cognac, Red Capsule.....	1.50	1.50
D. Hennessy's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1875 Vintage, Red Capsule.....	2.00	2.00
SCOTCH WHISKY.		
A. Thorne's Blend, White Capsule.....	0.75	0.75
B. Watson's Glenorchy Mellow Blend, Blue Capsule with Name and Trade Mark.....	0.75	0.75
C. Watson's Abolour-Glenlivet, Red Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark.....	0.75	0.75
D. Watson's H. K. D. Blend of the Finest Scotch Malt Whiskies, Violet Capsule.....	1.00	1.00
E. Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule.....	1.10	1.10
IRISH WHISKY.		
A. John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule.....	0.75	0.75
B. John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule.....	1.00	1.00
C. John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule.....	1.10	1.10
D. GENUINE BOURBON WHISKY, fine old, Red Capsule, with Name.....	1.00	1.00
GIN.		
A. Fine Old Tom, White Capsule.....	0.40	0.40
B. Fine Unsweetened, White Capsule.....	0.40	0.40
C. Fine A. V. H. Geneva.....	0.50	0.50
RUM.		
A. Finest Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule.....	1.00	1.00
B. Good Lowland Island.....	\$1.50 per Gallon.	
LIQUEURS.		
Benedictine.....		
Maraschino.....		
Curacao.....		
Chartreuse.....		
Herrings Cherry Cordial.....		
Dr. Slegers' Angostura Bitters, &c.		

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST EMPLOYFULLY REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

BIRTHS.
At Kluang, on the 23rd instant, the wife of W. G. LAY, I. M. Customs, of a daughter.
At Shanghai, on the 24th instant, the wife of RAOULE DE NULLY, I. M. Customs, of a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph.
HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1891.

AN AMENDE HONORABLE.

We have to express our extreme regret that an article appeared in last evening's *Telegraph*, under the heading of "Character Sketches." We trust it is almost unnecessary to explain that it was published without either the knowledge, or consent of the Editor, who now takes the earliest possible opportunity of unreservedly withdrawing the statements therein contained; and who at the same time expresses the hope that his action in dismissing the two men responsible for its appearance is a sufficient indication that no one, more than himself, regrets that no one, more in question—which was entirely foreign to the policy of the paper, should have ever appeared in the columns of the *Telegraph*.

TELEGRAMS.

ITALY AND ENGLAND.
HOSPITALITY APPRECIATED.

LONDON, July 29th.
The Italian Crown Prince at the Mansion House Banquet declared that he would never forget the hearty welcome accorded him in England.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Verona* left Nagasaki at 5 p.m. yesterday for this port.

ACCORDING to latest advices the U.S.S. *Alliance* was awaiting telegraphic instructions at Shanghai before proceeding to sea.

AN Emergency meeting of St. John Lodge, No. 618 S.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, on Wednesday, the 31st proximo, at 5 for 5.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

A COLLISION occurred in the Shanghai river on the 26th between the *Ningchow* and *Glenadine*. The damage done to the former steamer is slight, but the latter vessel has a hole in her starboard side above the water line.

WHEN her father and mother were discussing the all-important question of the name for the midwife of the household was heard from again. "I think," said she, emphatically, "you had better name her 'Amen'."

DR. DOBERCK reports at 10.20 a.m. to-day that at 5 p.m. yesterday directions were given to hoist the red cone, pointing downwards. Barometer falling slowly at all stations. Conditions on the China coast are steep for N. E. winds. The centre of the depression appears to be to the eastward of the Farallones. Weather warm, moist, and unsettled.

RUMOURS were going the rounds of Shanghai on the 26th of a serious riot in Honan, and the rebels were supposed to have invaded Hupoh, and to be marching on Hankow. It, however, was really a trivial affair of some mountain bandits, who burnt some roadside inns at Shanghai on the frontier of Hupoh, and plundered a caravan of twenty-three wheelbarrows which was on its way to Hankow, after which the bandits retired to their mountain fastnesses.

THE *Peking Gazette* reports that the Governor General of Chihli having reported that the former Tatarul Fuh-kwang, after being degraded had contributed Tls. 10,000 towards the relief of destitute people, the donor was restored to the rank of expectant Tatarul. To this restoration objections have been raised. Fuh-kwang was originally a clerk in the Canton Customs Office, and gradually purchased his several ranks. The objections are that he re-purchased his ranks far too cheaply, and that the ancient regulations regarding the purchase of office, rank and title, should be upheld more strictly in future, although in the present case, an alteration cannot take place, an Imperial Edict settling the matter, having been promulgated.

THE *Nippon* observes that Russia and China have in recent years alternately attempted to make their influence supreme in the peninsula of Korea. In 1886, Russia first approached the Korean Court with a proposal for a secret treaty, but the attempt failed owing to active interference by China. Three years afterwards, China produced considerable excitement by an attempt to depose the present King of Korea. And now it is again the turn of Russia to push her claims. So the contest is going on between these two Powers, and Korea's independence is in greater danger than ever. In two other articles the *Nippon* invokes the chivalry of the countrymen to help their unfortunate neighbors' endeavours to maintain an independent status. Further it is the interest of Japan to keep Korea free, for should the peninsula be occupied by Russia, the safety of this country would be at once menaced, and the Tokyo journal remarks that Japan is bound by every consideration to avert such an event.

THE *Kohka* is responsible for the following snake story. It says that on the 17th instant a man called Nomura Tachichi, fifty years of age, went out with his wife Otsu, who was forty-eight, to pursue his usual avocation of tree-cutting in Koshikimura, province of Tanba. The husband and wife separated at a place called Matsunuma. Shortly afterwards while engaged in felling a tree, Tachichi thought he heard his wife cry out. Running to the place, he was horrified to find that a huge snake, described as being three feet in circumference, had Otsu's head in its mouth and was engaged in swallowing her, despite her struggles. Tachichi ran off to the hamlet and summoned seven or eight of his neighbors, who, when they reached the scene of the catastrophe, found that the snake had swallowed the woman as far as her feet, and was slowly making its way to the head. They were too much terrified to touch it, and finally effected its escape unharmed. This monster of Tanba and the mermaid of Tushima must be bracketed together.

THE following inscription has been discovered on a tomb in an old churchyard—
Here lies the body of Jonathan Ram, His son's in the bosom of Abraham. That's all very well for Jonathan Ram—But, say, how about poor Abraham?

ACCORDING to the *Japan Mail* the visit of the Chinese squadron continues to attract journalistic attention. The *Yiji Shimpō* remarks that though its countrymen had not failed to keep themselves informed of the development made by the Chinese Navy, they have nevertheless been surprised to discover that the real progress of their neighbors in this direction is far more remarkable than they had imagined. Our contemporary believes that Western nations fall into the same error, but the Japanese Navy as the Japanese people have hitherto made about the Chinese. Consequently, it repeats what it has more than once suggested, that the Government should send out a squadron of war vessels on a voyage round the world. Such a step, we are assured by the Tokyo Journal, would do much to remove the misconceptions entertained by Occidental nations about the progress of Japan. It is not the *Yiji* intention to compare the navies of Japan and China, but it cannot refrain from noting that the Japan navy is far ahead of the Chinese in the quality, namely the ability, skill, and discipline of its officers and men. It recommends that, before a Chinese squadron visits Europe and America, the Japanese Government should fit out a fleet of vessels at no matter what cost, for a voyage round the world.

THERE are at present, says a recent issue of the *Kohka*, such a number of English, American, Portuguese, and Chinese nationalities. This paper refers to the following quaint manner of the different characteristics of the men of the squadrons visiting there—The sailors belonging to these vessels are coming on shore daily and we thus have an opportunity of becoming familiar with their distinctive traits; the following being the general opinion of the public regarding them. The Chinese officers when in private dress are chiefly distinguishable from the ordinary Chinamen of the port by the somewhat superior material and make of their garments, although they certainly exhibit greater dignity of carriage. The sailors are generally vulgar, and very few of them have a navy-like appearance. As they spend but little money, they are not popular at the public houses, and before they enter any drinking establishment they look in to enquire whether there are any other sailors there, and if not they enter, but if there are other nationals there already, they go away, which is very ridiculous. The English sailors are very strong and big, and are very proud. They indulge the national love of spending money, but their proud manner of doing so makes everyone furious. As the American flag-ship *Monocacy* has been lying in the harbour now for some three years, the sailors are naturally accustomed to the manners and customs of this country, and they meet our sailors about the city, they always conduct a friendly way, and sometimes our sailors are quite at a loss how to respond to their hearty greetings. The Portuguese sailors are very like the Japanese in appearance, but unless they have just received their pay they do not spend much money.

A STRANGE story of a haunted bit of land comes from Buddington township, Indiana, which land will probably soon be a subject for a court case. In 1812 an eccentric Englishman took squatter possession of 440 acres of land in that locality, and had he not been superstitious, his heirs would likely now be in peaceful possession of the land. When the Englishman settled there there was great trouble. There were fearful sounds in the woods, and when he happened to drop a lighted twig into a spring a blinding spray of water into his face and frightened him almost to death. That was natural gas, or course, but to the squatter those days of witches, it was only an evil genius trying to destroy him. Then the water issuing from the ground, colored everything yellow, and when a tree fell and formed a cross by its door, superstition was too much for the man, and he hastily packed his effects, he travelled into Ohio, where he disappeared. William Tomb was next to come into possession, and when the land fell to the lot of his son, the latter decided the entire place to the Cambria Iron Company. His two sisters entered suit, and secured their twelfth interest, and then in turn sold it to J. P. Doubtful, and he in his turn sold it to William Ambush, of Westmoreland county. It was discovered that the land had never been patented, and that the original owner had left no papers or deeds of any sort, leaving a spook and a lawsuit for the present generation. The Cambria Iron Company and other owners are trying to take care of their shares in opposition to several attacks, and the matter is finally to be left to the Secretary of Internal Affairs of the State for settlement.

"In my last letter," says a correspondent in the *Yiji Shimpō*, "I referred to a rumour that an intrigue was on foot to conclude a secret treaty with Russia so as to bring Korea under the latter's sway, and that an ambassador was to be secretly despatched to St. Petersburg for the purpose. I now learn that the intrigue was organized by the Ming family, and that the ambassador selected by them was an Eolon Gelakshu, an intimate friend of Ming Ochochi. But several reasons have prevented his starting on his mission. Chief among these reasons is the fact that if news of the affair reached China, very troublesome results might ensue, and that the Queen and many influential members of the Government being opposed to the project, the King has refrained from ratifying Eolon's appointment. The Ming family, however, are very anxious to prosecute the design and have determined, I am told, to urge the King to give his sanction at once. I have not succeeded in obtaining a copy of the secret treaty, but I understand that it contains a clause placing Korea under Russian protection. In a memorial addressed by one of the Ministers of State some time ago to the King, this sentence occurs:—'Europeans are honest and faithful, but the Chinese are stupid and slow, and the Japanese crafty and unscrupulous. Japan preserves an amicable attitude towards us externally, but we must not become too intimate with her.' This sentence gives a clue to the views of the Ming family, and indicates their desire to give his sanction at once. I have not succeeded in obtaining a copy of the secret treaty, but I understand that it contains a clause placing Korea under Russian protection. In a memorial addressed by one of the Ministers of State some time ago to the King, this sentence occurs:—'Europeans are honest and faithful, but the Chinese are stupid and slow, and the Japanese crafty and unscrupulous. 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that score, and also, to a certain extent, on the merits of the Bill, which were gone into that petition. He now informs me that that Ordinance has been approved. As regards the changes introduced by the Ordinance, did they meet with an opposite expression of dissent in this Colony? Did the Press indicate that public feeling was against it? Were petitions placed in public or convenient places, and notice given that they were there, in order that those who felt so strongly on the subject might have an opportunity of recording, promptly and voluntarily, their feelings on the subject? I have heard nothing to that effect. All that I have seen is a petition that has been taken round, inviting signatures; it has only been with difficulty completed within two and a half months of the Ordinance being passed; the majority of the 240 signatures attached to it are those of men who can have very little interest in the matter, 26 appear twice, in two capacities; and the largest firms are not uniformly represented. We hear that a petition is also coming from the Chinese. I have reason to know that very diverse views are held on the subject by the natives, and in any case

THIS IS A BRITISH COLONY. and not a Chinese possession, and the seventh day of rest is the birthday of an Englishman. On the other hand I find that petitions in favor of such a law have been received by the Government bearing the signatures of 579 men who are being deprived of that birth-right, and 164 residents in this Colony who sympathize with them. I find that in the Treaty Ports of China a similar custom to this is practically in force, and it is reserved for the English free port of Hongkong to be the most un-English of them all. I have not yet heard any argument that I could consider would justify this Government in taking the extraordinary course proposed. The Sunday Cargo-working Ordinance having passed this Council, and received the royal assent, I can be no party to undoing it. The Government therefore propose the second reading of the Bill which is now before the House, and propose that the Sunday Cargo-working Ordinance should at least have a fair trial.

A division was then taken, when all present, excepting Mr. Whitehead and Mr. Ho Kai, voted against the second reading.

ADJOURNMENT. His Excellency intimated that, for the better consideration of the Opium Ordinance, the Council would adjourn until the 17th August.

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. & O. S. Co.'s steamer *Gaile*, Capt. W. G. Pearce, arrived from San Francisco and Yokohama this morning. The following telegrams are taken from our exchanges:—

LONDON, July 1st. A riotous affray occurred at Folkestone last night which at one time threatened serious consequences. The trouble arose from soldiers resisting the arrest of a woman. They collected in such numbers as to overpower the police, who were driven out of the streets. Excited by their success, the soldiers attacked the Town Hall with the intention of wrecking it when reinforcements came to the aid of the police and the rioters were put to flight. Forty arrests were made.

A dispatch to the *Standard* from Bangkok, Siam, says that French troops have occupied the province of Luang Prabang, east of the Mekong river, hitherto a vassal State of Siam. The *Standard* supposes the occupation of Luang Prabang is a prelude to the eventual attempt by France to annex Siam, which is the object, possibly, of assisting Russian designs on Eastern Asia. France has declined to sign a renewal of the North Sea Convention to prevent illicit traffic in alcohol among fishermen. This, combined with France's attitude toward the Brussels convention, is regarded as a return to England's attitude toward the Dreibund, and is likely to impede the settlement of the Newfoundland question.

The Odessa correspondent of the *News* says the Governors of Kiev, Podolia and Volhynia have issued a decree announcing that all foreigners in those provinces must either become naturalized citizens or leave the country. The decree is aimed at the numerous German colonies adjacent to the Austrian frontier. In spite of the reported settlement of differences and in spite of the orders of the Shipbuilders' Union, several thousand Clyde iron men struck to-day against proposed reduction in wages. The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent says that Count von Munster has caused a denial to be published of the report that the late Emperor William had ever intended to dismiss Prince Bismarck.

PARIS, July 1st. Mr. De Lesseps' family is extremely anxious as to the outcome of the attack of nervous depression, from which the veteran engineer is suffering as a result of the criminal proceedings instituted against him. In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, M. Laur, Radical, attacked the Government for its failure to protect French subjects in Hayti. He referred to the killing of Rigaud, and said that Great Britain knew how to make herself respected better than France, and charged that Frenchmen in Hayti had to ask the assistance of the German Consul.

Foreign Minister Ribot flatly denied these statements, and said everyone who took refuge in the French consulate was protected. M. Rigaud's enrolment as a French citizen was an error, he being a Haytian subject. The striking of his name off the list, however, had not been communicated to the Haytian Government. France demanded reparation and Hayti entertained the demand, knowing that France would insist upon it. This statement was received with applause, and the Chamber passed the order of the day. Fifteen houses were destroyed by fire to-day at Chateillon, north of Lake Bourget. Several persons were killed.

LONDON, July 1st. It is rumored the Government is about to issue a decree creating a forced currency for bank bills.

BURNOSS AVRES, July 1st. Dr. Trigoren has withdrawn from the contest for the Presidency.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 1st. The *Nova Vremya* to-day, commenting upon the renewal of the Dreibund, says: Unless France and Russia reply to this treaty shortly by concluding a formal alliance the central power of Europe will become too confident as to the impotence of their adversaries to enable the latter to counteract their ambitious desires and they will consequently bring about events which will render a European war inevitable.

HAMBURG, July 1st. Herr Nissen of the Hamburg-American Packet Company in an interview to-day with reference to the visit of the Emperor William, said that after signing the Dreibund treaty the Emperor addressed him as follows: "I am able to impart to you the joyful news that yesterday evening the Dreibund was renewed for a further period of six years. Peace is thus again assured for a long time." Herr Nissen added that the announcement was received with the greatest joy on all sides.

AMSTERDAM, July 1st. The flotilla escorting the Emperor of Germany and his party arrived here to-day, accompanied by the Dutch squadron. Upon landing at the dock here the Emperor was received by the Queen, who is only 11 years of age, and by the Queen Regent Emma, Princess of Waldeck. The Queen and Queen Regent were surrounded by a brilliant gathering of Cabinet Ministers, army officers and municipal and other authorities.

The route leading from the landing place to the palace was lined with troops and crowded to its utmost with enthusiastic citizens. After passing an hour at the palace the Emperor drove through the city seemingly well pleased. A picturesque incident was the grand military tattoo by an orchestra of nearly 1000 men at 9 o'clock this evening in Dam square, rendering, "Hell dir in Sieges Kranz," which was remarkably impressive. The Emperor witnessed all this, after which a grand banquet was given at the palace.

ROME, July 2nd. The *Osservatore Romano* to-day strongly condemns the Dreibund as disturbing the public mind instead of insuring peace, and as guaranteeing to Freemasonry the violent possession of Rome, while making Italy the gendarme of Austria in Trieste and the gendarme of Germany in Alsace.

Dispatches from Naples give meagre details of a terrible accident which occurred yesterday on Mount Vesuvius, by which a Brazilian lost his life and his companion, also a Brazilian, was rescued with difficulty. Yesterday, in spite of a warning that it was unsafe to do so, two Brazilian tourists, accompanied by a guide, made the ascent, and while gazing into the crater the party was suddenly enveloped by a cloud of sulphurous smoke, which so stupefied the travellers that one of them staggered forward and fell head foremost into the crater. The guide in the mean time caught hold of the second traveler and half dragged, half pushed him into a position where the crater fumes could not affect him, thus saving the man's life. The victim was Dr. Silva Jardim, a highly esteemed journalist of Rio Janeiro. He fell 170 feet sheer into the glowing lava. He leaves a wife and family.

BERLIN, July 2nd. Bismarck writes to the *Hamburger Nachrichten* that the *Reichsmessenger*, in recently denying that the Imperial Government asked the federal authorities to use their authority to influence the newspapers against him, is evidently badly informed and unaware of the Government's correspondence with the authorities of the federal states on the subject. The Prince is understood to refer especially to Bavaria. The letter is tantamount to a defiance of the Government.

A terrible storm of thunder, hail and rain passed over a large part of Germany last night, causing immense damage to property and loss of life in the villages of Suchtel, near Dusseldorf, and Rademacher and Sittard. In the Crefeld district thirteen bodies have been taken from the ruins of houses. It is too soon now to estimate the total number of lives lost. At Saint Ruprecht, near Gratz, the capital of Styria in Austria, a waterspout burst over the town with fearful force, sweeping away the cabins of two peasants and drowning nine of the inmates.

PARIS, July 2nd. The *Matin* to-day declares the new treaty of the so-called Dreibund suppressed three clauses of the first treaty, as follows: First, the clause which compelled Italy to send three army corps to the Alpine frontier in the event of a Franco-German war; second, the clause compelling Austria to station troops on the Russian frontier in the event of a Russo-German war; and third, the clause fixing the minimum peace force of Italy and Austria. The three powers, however, according to the *Matin* mutually guarantee the integrity of their respective territories.

The Chamber of Deputies to-day approved the new duties recommended by the Customs Committee. The duties are as follows: 1 franc 50 centimes as the maximum and 70 centimes as the minimum per degree for each hectoliter up to 11 degrees. Prince Dolgoureff, recently Governor of Moscow, died in this city yesterday evening. It seems he left Russia some time ago, practically an exile. The Prince owed Jews large sums of money, and because of this he was disposed to be lenient toward them. This the Czar did not like, so he appointed his brother as Governor, and it is believed, exiled Dolgoureff.

It is semi-officially denied that French troops have occupied the province of Luang Prabang, a vassal state of Siam. Inquiry into the maladministration of the Panama Canal affairs promises to be most comprehensive. De Lesseps has declared that he courts inquiry, but he will probably get more than he or his colleagues may desire. The soundest financial organ in France, the *Economiste Francaise*, has denounced the Panama affair as "The greatest financial scandal of the nineteenth century," and demands a trial of the parties responsible for the absorption of 1,500,000,000 francs snatched from the savings of small capitalists, many of whom have been ruined and numbers of whom are dead through despair. The paper declares that the series of agreements, and the facts of which shares of capital were issued, were fictitious, and that many millions were squandered in bribing the French press.

The papers were hired to seduce by fallacious statements small capitalists to invest, while millions were more appropriated by members of the council of administration having a community of interests with certain of the promoters.

LONDON, July 2nd. The *News* Berlin dispatch says it is rumored the German Government has promised the influence of German gunpowder to assist Italy in her financial difficulties as an inducement for her to adhere to the Dreibund. The formal adherence of England is a question, but her tacit support is recognized as extremely valuable, as in the event of war in Europe the central powers would be dependent upon the British colonies and America for corn and meat, the fleets of the Dreibund being too small to cope with the allied fleets of France and Russia.

The *Post's* Berlin correspondent says an agreement has been negotiated that the signatures to the Dreibund treaty should be attached there instead of at Vienna as formerly. The new alliance is based upon three treaties, the new one being between Austria and Italy. The *Times* Vienna correspondent, referring to the postal congress, says that it is regrettable that, owing to Germany's opposition, the two American proposals were rejected—those for the creation of international postage stamps, and for the free passage of mails from country to country. Germany opposed the first proposal on the ground that the difference in exchange might lead to wholesale speculation in stamps.

Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, says that the Government is willing to advance \$250,000 to British Columbia in order to promote the emigration of desirable families from the Highlands of Scotland to British Columbia. The Irish Land bill has passed the committee stage in the House of Lords.

KROASQUA (In.), July 2nd. A terrible tragedy was enacted at John Warner's farm, eleven miles east of this city last evening. Albert Zernipsky, an eighteen-year-old youth, had been paying attention to a daughter of Warner's, Miss Rilla, but, while the latter treated him kindly, his affection was not reciprocated. Last night the young woman again declined his proffer of marriage, and Zernipsky pulled out a revolver, and fired, the ball taking effect in the girl's left jaw, but not producing a fatal wound. Miss Warner's screams brought her brother into the room. Zernipsky re-entered the room with a rifle while the brother was dressing his sister's wound and fired two more shots, one taking effect in young Warner's breast and a second crashing into his brain, killing him instantly. Zernipsky then made his escape in the darkness, and up to this time has eluded the officers who are in pursuit. The girl will recover.

BRUSSELS, July 2nd. The delegates of the powers signing the Anti-Slavery act have prolonged the time of adjournment in order to give France a chance to reconsider. The American Minister said that although his Government had not ratified the act as yet, it was deeply interested in the subject.

AMSTERDAM, July 2nd. Advice from Surinam, Dutch Guinea, say Professor Polak, the Redemptorist father, who devoted his life for the past twenty-five years to nursing the lepers of that colony, died of leprosy.

MONTREAL, July 2nd. A tremendous sensation has been caused among Roman Catholics by the curing, by the Rev. Father Savard, a Redemptorist of the temporary chapel erected by 200 Catholics of the parish of Maskinonge, who were dissatisfied with the site of the new parish church. While they were at prayers Father Savard entered the chapel and implored them to return to the church. On their refusing to do so he pronounced the customary anathema on the church. Many women fainted in the scene which followed, and several men assaulted the priest and ejected him.

GLASGOW, July 2nd. This morning 3,500 additional Clyde iron men struck against the proposed reduction of wages.

VIENNA, July 2nd. A waterspout in the vicinity of Murau, Styria, to-day, destroyed two villages and caused the loss of twelve lives.

DUBLIN, July 2nd. The Irish Roman Catholic bishops have reaffirmed the declaration that Parnell is unfit to be the leader of the Irish people, and that he is unworthy of the confidence of Roman Catholics. They call upon Irishmen to repudiate him.

BOSTON, July 2nd. Captain Floyd of the schooner *Abana* has brought a letter to St. John, from Captain Lawler, who is crossing the ocean in the *Sea Serpent*, in which he is well and in good spirits. The letter is dated "ninety-five miles off Boston light. June 24th."

LONDON, July 3rd. Whatever may be the meaning of the Emperor's presence here, no foreign potentate was ever received with similar elaborate preparations. The squadron which is to salute the yacht to-morrow is the pick of the British navy. Along the railroad route every station is a mass of floral and flag decorations.

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

The Governor of Yunnan and Kweichow, Wong Wen-zou, reports to the Throne, in a memorial dated the 10th of the 6th moon, that most of the officers in the camps and in the corps are in the habit of receiving bribes and never do their duty properly. The Governor prays that the officers in fault be degraded.

While a government topographical survey was being carried on in the Shanhai district, Ching, some country people took offence at the surveying party and their staff. Runners sent to make arrests also met with resistance and were completely routed. The village elders called a meeting and proposed a compromise which was accepted by the authorities.

During last year H. E. Sheng, Tactal of Cheloo, distinguished himself by his energy in collecting funds for the relief of distress caused by the floods in Shantung province, he himself subscribing Tls. 1,000 towards the same object. In consequence of this charity, Chang Yao, the Provincial Governor, has petitioned the Throne, praying that a high decoration be conferred on Sheng, which has been approved.

At Hushchong, on the Grand Canal, near Taikiangpu, there is great want of rain. Water is very scarce, even the usual stagnant pools being dry. The City Commandant has ordered soldiers to rig up a water drawing machine and work it. By this means water is being supplied. But at the same time swarms of locusts are devouring the corn and vegetation. Detachments of troops are now detailed to fight and exterminate these pests.

A member of the Fukien Secret Revolutionary Society was caught in Chowchow Fu. On his trial he stoutly refused to implicate his comrades or to say where the headquarters of the society are. He explained that though the plans of the society had failed yet he did not content with the feeling that he had done something. He laughed aloud and stamped his confession with his thumb doused in ink. The authorities are doing their best to unearth the den of the secret revolutionists.

A new rifle has lately been turned out of the Kiangnan Arsenal, Shanghai, for which a very great penetrative power is claimed. The manager has sent two of the guns to Li Hong-chang for inspection. Li sent them in turn to the Director of the Tientsin Naval College with a request that he might make a report thereon. The report must have been most satisfactory for the Viceroy has sanctioned the manufacture of a considerable number of the rifles, and ordered that they be distributed amongst the soldiers.

Along the Yang-king-pang, between the Honan and Shantung River bridges, there are great numbers of flower opium dens, about which all sorts of loafers and idlers thickly congregate, to the great annoyance of passers-by. The vagabonds attack people frequently and are continually maltreating the poor folk without any cause whatever, but for the object of creating confusion in which they may steal things. A few Sikhs of European constables stationed in this locality would be of great use in putting down this nuisance.

The leaders in both Native papers, commenting on the decision recently come to by both Municipal Councils, with respect to women frequenting opium-shops, say there is no use what-

ever in keeping women and girls out of the opium-shops if they do not prohibit them visiting the tea-houses also. There are many shops for the sale of both tea and opium, and the action of the Council only applies to the opium department, so the women simply go over to the tea side of the house where they carry on with the young men more scandalously than ever. On the other hand, the business of those establishments which are only opium-houses, is quite ruined, while that of the tea-shops flourishes. Perhaps the Councils may see their way later on to issue the very desirable prohibition against the frequenting of tea-houses by women, who are like attractive signboards, and lure by a magnetic influence young men to their destruction in those dens of vice.

HANKOW. (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

July 2nd. Yesterday we had more talk of rebellions. The story was that a large band of thousands of bandits under the leadership of a son of Li Chang-shou, an old rebel chief, had crossed into Hupoh from Honan. They had burned many houses, and captured the city of Maching, putting the mandarin in charge to death. To-day the story has shrunk considerably. The thousands have become thirty or forty robbers whose devastations were carried on in the neighbourhood of Shanghai, just over the border. They had taken, not Maching, but three and twenty wheelbarrows, which were slowly wending their way towards Hankow, in charge of Whangpi barrowmen. The houses burned down were some roadside inns, and the robbers had taken themselves off to the mountains. It is impossible to say that this is the truth, and the whole truth, but such incidents are not unusual in that locality; and it was the arrival of the people who had been plundered which filled the town with talk.

To-day a meeting of landrenters, originally called for the 1st inst., was held in the court room of the British Consulate, in order to elect a member of the Municipal Council in place of Mr. H. Whistler gone home; and to give residents an opportunity of making suggestions regarding the defence of the settlement, police, and sanitary matters, etc. There were eighteen landrenters and residents present; Council C. T. Gardner occupying the chair. As only one gentleman, Mr. C. W. Gordon, had been proposed, he was declared a duly elected Municipal Councillor.

Mr. A. E. Reynell, Chairman of the Council, informed the meeting that in consequence of the recent trouble, the approaching triennial election of the British Consulate, in order to elect a member of the Municipal Council in place of Mr. H. Whistler gone home; and to give residents an opportunity of making suggestions regarding the defence of the settlement, police, and sanitary matters, etc. There were eighteen landrenters and residents present; Council C. T. Gardner occupying the chair. As only one gentleman, Mr. C. W. Gordon, had been proposed, he was declared a duly elected Municipal Councillor.

The Chairman then called upon Mr. H. W. Andrews, American Consul, to state the arrangements which had been made by the defence committee, remarking that it was of the first importance that the public should know what was being done; and that naval and other authorities were deeply interested in such information. Mr. Andrews said the signal alarm would be the firing of three guns, and the honours of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., and Molchopoff, Pechatoff & Co. were the safety stations, to which all ladies and children were to be immediately conducted. A list had been made of all the residents, and men told off for each house from which ladies and children would have to be brought. Copies of these arrangements would shortly be distributed. If a suitable steamer were available the non-combatants would be placed on board, and these once in safety the others would proceed to clear the city. For this purpose there was at their disposal a force of 92 men, with fire-arms of various sorts. Of these only 33 were rifles with bayonets, and an effort would be made to get more, and if obtained the present organisation might be made permanent. It would also be very advisable to have a machine gun. All these statements gave much gratification.

A question put by Mr. S. Smith to the Chairman, as to whether anything further was being done with regard to getting the Wusuh rioters duly punished, led the Chairman to state in reply that the rioters had been by no means closed with the decapitation of the two men. The Viceroy had agreed that a re-raid must be held, and eight men were already in custody who would be tried in the presence of his deputy, the Rev. S. Brumfit and Mr. Miles. The Viceroy had also offered a reward for the apprehension of other rioters, or for information regarding them. According to the Chinese code, all persons found guilty of taking part in riots, which are attended with fatal result, are liable to the death penalty; for those convicted of incendiarism the punishment was too blows and three years' banishment. These penalties the authorities were determined to enforce. As to the mandarin who had refused to give any aid to the ladies in their extremity, one had been already degraded, and the other, the Erh Lu, was to be degraded, and he, the Consul, would insist that the reason why should be made known by proclamation. There was no doubt but the two men already executed were amongst the most guilty. They had been tried in the presence of his deputy, the Rev. Mr. Brumfit, who was satisfied they were ringleaders, and the heads had been recognized by witnesses afterwards.

It was desired that there should be recorded in the minutes of the meeting the expression of their sense of the great tact, ability, patience, and tenacity of purpose shown by the Consul in the conduct of this most difficult matter, which the meeting was most willing to do, but the Consul begged them not to.

There was some further conversation as to the obtaining of more arms, and whether, as at Shanghai, a grant might not be obtainable from the British Government. Also as to how a machine gun might be got, and the desirability of having a steam fire engine which, it was thought, would be a machine which in an uproar might prove as useful as a gun. This latter the Council were authorised by the meeting to purchase, and the arms matter was left in their hands. A vote of thanks to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

All is now quiet in this centre. The heat is in the nineties, and the river within three feet of being bund full.—N. C. Daily News.

WUCHANG. (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

July 2nd. The city is all astir with the news of the uprising in the north of the province. The facts are, as usual in China, kept as secret as possible for fear of a panic; but where news is bottled up in forty-eight different yamhs, the cork is apt to come out. Apparently the insurgents started from the Honan border, and have moved through Matsien Hsien to Chien Hsien in the Hubei-chow Prefecture. Amidst conflicting reports it is difficult to sift the truth. A Hsien magistrate has been killed, possibly a city wall damaged; probably the insurgents are hungry and are in search of food rather than anything more serious.

Intimations.

HONG KONG

TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

DRAPERS | OUTFITTERS | TAILORS | SILKMEN | FURNISHERS.

Queen's Road, and Duddell Street.

The leader's name is mentioned as that of the son of one of the better known bandits of the days after the Taiping rebellion, but that may be mere conjecture. Certain it is that a certain number of country folk have fled here for refuge. Soldiers have been sent to the scene of disturbance; no doubt the rising will be quelled with mercifully little loss of life. The bad crops in many parts will render us liable to these outbreaks.

Chinese officialdom is not prone to err on the side of fastidious mercy. A man was arrested at Wusuh a fortnight ago; he is not supposed to be connected with the riot, but is said to belong to the Kiao Hui. The Hungehew Commandant stood off his ears and after a day or two sent him to Wuchang with a string through his collar.

There has been a striking instance of rapid sickness here during the last few weeks. A Taoist nun stationed herself near the Vicerey's yamen, beating her wooden drum incessantly; she professed to be from Canton and to be claiming from His Excellency the discharge of an unpaid temple subscription. Meanwhile the report spread that she had wonderful healing powers. The Vicerey hearing of the affair after a while ordered her away under the care of the city guard. She tried to drown herself, but was thrice rescued; then under the care of two soldiers and two runners, who were charged with preventing her from further mischief, she resumed her ministry of healing, through the help of a little wooden idol. The people came in crowds and for days past an open place near the Vicerey's College has been thronged from morning to night with maimed, lame, halt, and blind. Incense sellers thronged to the spot and have driven a roaring—and crackling—trade. The nun would take a cup of water from a public stir up some incense ash inside, breathe on the mixture and give an infallible cure for any miscellaneous disease. Little apples, breathed on, have been especially popular for convenience of carriage to the bodies of the sick. The aggregate fees have been very considerable and of course have been shared with the escort, who claimed that their presence gave official sanction to the lady healer. An unfortunate difference as to cash led to the arrest by the runner of a young gentleman, who proved to be a son of the Literary Chancellor, and the district magistrate finding out the fraud dealt very summarily with the soldiers. Salubrious however appears to be established and to be unshaken by this little incident; it will simply move its theatre of operations. Many a temple has owed its origin to similar chance developments of knavery. Meanwhile processions go banging and drumming through the streets to get rid of noxious vapours and diseases engendered by drought.—N. C. Daily News.

T'SINGKIANG P'U. (FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

July 2nd. To be just to the Chinese let it be said to their credit that no place has appeared; and though the authority for our last report to that effect was an official, the said authority has proved totally unreliable. Two years ago there were one or two incendiary placards, but they were supposed to be got out by a crazy man and no attention was paid to them. Some days ago a missionary on his way to Chinkiang was set upon while in his boat by a mob at a small town between Paoing and Kaoyu, and but for the protection of the military he would certainly have been injured. The soldiers were on guard through an entire night and prevented the repeated attempts of the mob by land and water to get at the foreigners. At Yangchow the same foreigner was driven away from his landing place and had to tie up by the side of a guard boat. We have had good soaking rains every few days for some time past; a double blessing intended by our kind heavenly father in killing the locusts as well as making the ground to bring forth. The fall crops, beans and sweet potatoes, are planted and give fair promise of preventing a famine this year.

During the drought the Taoist, who is evidently religiously inclined, was kind in his efforts to obtain rain. He had one of the iron tablets, recently referred to by your Shanghai correspondent, brought down, and wearing coarse clothes and straw shoes, with a willow wreath on his head, he twice daily walked to the temple to pray for rain. After some days the iron tablet was passed on to Whalan, proving unsatisfactory for this section of the country; then nine Buddhist and nine Taoist priests were employed to pray, and to make them more earnest and zealous in their praying they were not allowed any shelter but were made to stand out in the hot sun all day. This novel plan must have been anything but pleasant to the Buddhist priests with their shaven heads. These priests were to have 500 cash each per day and five taels each when rain came. A good story is told in our *hien* of a bannerman by the name of Ch'ong. Every ten days during the drought, he issued proclamations forbidding the slaughtering of animals for only two days at a time. At first these proclamations were very mild, but later on read thus: "Obeying my superior this proclamation is issued, and again to beseech the favour of heaven. Sheep, pigs, and all such animals must not be slaughtered nor must there be any barter in them. Chickens, ducks, fish and shrimp must not be sold for food. Onions and garlic must not be eaten. Let no one lightly or negligently regard this. If anyone purposely disregard this proclamation he will be brought before the magistrate, beaten and made to wear the cage." Before the parts of this proclamation was dry the Hsien's cook entered the yamen with some fish, but he was challenged, examined and the fish found on him. Although the runners were told that the fish was

for the Hsien, they turned a deaf ear, and reminding the cook of the cast-iron proclamation, relieved him of the fish. The cook duly reported the matter to the Hsien; and the two runners, who dared to carry out his own proclamation, were beaten and made to refund the 200 cash paid out for the fish.

With such an example from an official, is it any wonder proclamations do not have their desired effect?—N. C. Daily News.

TWO MEN WRONG—ONE MAN RIGHT.

"You will be in kingdom-come in less than twelve months!"

"You can't live three years!"

"You are not going to die!"

These three prophecies were addressed to the same man. The last one had the most comfort in it, yet he couldn't tell which had the most inspiration. Here's the story. It isn't pleasant reading at first, but it "comes out" all right, as the children say. Perhaps it's better to let our friend tell it himself. We all like the pronoun "I," don't we? Well, an autobiography is never dull. This, a relation is a butcher of Auckland, N.Z., and his style is so clear and good, it needs no editing.

He says: "Some five years ago, when lifting a quarter of beef, I noticed a remarkable soreness in the small of my back. I called a doctor, gave up business, and took to my bed. He prescribed a lotion to be rubbed in around the region of the kidneys. This was done, and I remained in bed several days, suffering excruciating agony. At last, having examined the kidney secretion, the doctor said, 'You have Bright's disease, and will be in kingdom-come in less than twelve months.'"

Never believing I had Bright's disease, I thought, however, it would be as well to insure my life. On examining, the company's physician refused to pass me for life insurance, saying, "You can't live three years."

"About three months afterwards I was again seized with a severe attack, and went about more dead than alive. Finally I broke down and again took to my bed, as was supposed, for the last time. I sold one of my businesses so as not to leave too many affairs for my wife to superintend, made my will, and explained to my wife what to do in case of my death. I can well remember her listening with tears in her eyes to what she believed were my last instructions. I then lingered for some weeks, waiting for death to free me from my sufferings—taking whatever medicines were prescribed, but deriving little or no relief."

One evening a friend called, and we talked over my case and the very serious turn it had taken. Presently he said, "You are not going to die. Have you tried Seigel's Syrup yet?"

I confessed that I had not. In fact, I had religiously followed the instructions of my medical advisers. My friend persuaded me to try Seigel's Syrup, and I began at once, taking two or three doses, according to the directions. In about a week I felt a little more life in me, and after having finished the second bottle I was convinced that improvement had fairly set in. I continued taking the Syrup until I had consumed ten bottles, then went downstairs to work again, still using the Syrup. After having taken from eighteen to twenty bottles altogether, I found myself entirely well. It is now four years since my last dose of Mother Seigel's Syrup for Bright's disease of the kidneys, and I have suffered no symptoms of kidney complaint since.

(Signed) RONALD HITCHCOCK, Butcher, Wellington Street, Auckland, New Zealand.

We print Mr. Hitchcock's statement as he wrote it, yet it is not probable that his malady was actually Bright's disease, as that is a degeneration or destruction of the substance of the kidneys, and difficult, if not impossible, to cure. What he really suffered from was, no doubt, a debilitated state of the system, originating in indigestion and dyspepsia, with severe kidney symptoms, as is often the case. When we remember that nearly all maladies, including rheumatism, gout, constipation, liver complaint, heart disease, &c., are in some degree due to blood arising from fermented food in the digestive tract, we can see why Mother Seigel's Syrup is victorious over so great a variety of apparently diverse diseases. And because of the *one source* of these complaints, serious and often fatal mistakes are made in the diagnosis and in the treatment. The point to emphasize is this: Heart disease, consumption, and Bright's disease are *most* rare than they are supposed to be. Generally what seems like them is a group of symptoms of indigestion and dyspepsia. It is always best to take the advice of Mr. Hitchcock's friend when he said, "You are not going to die; try Seigel's Syrup."—[Advt.]

Today's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF MILLINERY, DRAPERY, &c.

THE Undersigned has been instructed by the Hongkong Trading Co., Ltd., to Sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY, the 6th August, 1891, commencing at 2.30 p.m. sharp, at his Sale Rooms, Duddell Street, Without Reserve.

THE SURPLUS OF MESSRS. B. FAIRALL & Co.'s STOCK-IN-TRADE, comprising—

SILKS, SATINS, DRESS MATERIALS, COSTUME LENGTHS, RAIN COATS, LADIES' MORNING WRAPPERS, SILK JERSEYS and BLOUSES, LACE FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY, DRESS TRIMMINGS, BOOTS and SHOES.

A large quantity of other GOODS to clear.

A consignment of SEWING MACHINES. The above will be on view on Wednesday p.m. Terms of Sale—Cash on delivery.

G. R. LAMBERT, Auctioneer. Hongkong, 31st July, 1891.

To-day's Advertisements.

"NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS."

THE OPERA COMPANY.
THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 1st August.

Planquette's Favourite Opera
"LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE."

LAST PERFORMANCE!!!

The Company leaving per P. & O. steamer
Pentstemon.

Plan now Open at Messrs. Kelly & Walsh,
Limited.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1891. [1035]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

THE Company's Steamship.

"SACHSEN."

Captain H. Sommer, carrying the German Mails
for Europe, &c., will leave on SUNDAY
MORNING, the 2nd August, at Daylight,
instead of as previously notified.

The Mails close at the Post-Office to-morrow
night, at 5 p.m. (Late Letters from 5.30 to 5.50
p.m.) there will be no Supplementary Mail at the
Post-Office on Sunday. Correspondence may
be posted on board until time of departure.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1891. [1035]

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship
"GAELIC."

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their
Bills of Lading for Counter-signature, and to take
immediate delivery of their Goods from along-
side.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1891. [1035]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTUR-
ING COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are reminded of the
EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEET-
ING to be held TO-MORROW (SATURDAY),
the 1st proximo, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the
purpose of passing Special Resolutions as per
notice sent out on 20th July, 1891.

SHEWAN & Co.,
Temporary General Managers.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1891. [1035]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are reminded of the
EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEET-
ING to be held TO-MORROW (SATURDAY),
the 1st proximo, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the
purpose of passing Special Resolutions as per
notice sent out on 23rd July, 1891.

SHEWAN & Co.,
Temporary General Managers.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1891. [1035]

THE SHAMEN HOTEL AND LAND
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following
SHARES in the above Company were
on the 24th June, 1891, Declared FORFEITED
by the Board of Directors for Non-payment of
Calls due on them, in accordance with the
powers given in the Company's Articles of
Association:

No. 76/55, 161/210, 311/350, 411/450, 466/485,
521/539, 579/588, 594/725, 799/1174, 1250/1284,
1335/1445, 1700/1799, 1825/1849, 1875/1934,
2055/2084 and 2115.

By Order,
C. MOONEY,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1891. [1035]

ST. JOHN LODGE

OF HONGKONG,
No. 618, S.C.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above
named Lodge will be held in FREEMASONS'
HALL, Zealand Street, on WEDNESDAY next,
the 3rd August, at 1 for 5.30 p.m. precisely.
Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1891. [1066]

Intimations.

HONGKONG TIMBER
YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER
Always on Hand.

L. MALLOY,
Hongkong, 24th June, 1891. [1035]

NOW READY.

A SECOND EDITION OF THREE TREASURY COPIES
OF

"THE LAW OF STORMS IN THE
EASTERN SEAS."

(By W. Debergh, Director of Hongkong
Observatory).

THIS useful work has been re-written and
greatly enlarged, and is illustrated by
lithographs showing the courses of the typhoons
of late years.

The pamphlet is issued at One Dollar and
may be obtained from
Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Hongkong,
Land, Crawford & Co.,
G. Falconer & Co.,
C. J. Gifford & Co.,
F. Blackhead & Co.,
Messrs. Herbert & Co.,
Messrs. G. & Co.,
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